Request for Disclosure of ZEV Credit Information – The Board's Options

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Role of ZEV Credits

- Manufacturers produce vehicles generating "gold," "silver," and "bronze" credits
- Credits can be banked and traded
- Credits used in complex system to meet "ZEV obligation"
- Choice of base compliance path, or alternative path focusing on fuel cell cars



Background

- December 2006 ZEV Alliance request for all ZEV credit information
- Automakers submit trade secret justifications:
 Data are trade secrets that are exempt per Gov.
 Code section 6254.7(d)
- January-February 2007: Legal staff finds data are exempt from disclosure



Background (cont'd)

May 2007 Board meeting

- ZEV Alliance asserts need for ZEV credit data
- Resolution 07-18 directs staff:

"take a broad legal view regarding the 'disclosure of credits' issue in order to achieve a transparent process"



Background (cont'd)

- Legal staff invites additional analysis from automakers and ZEV Alliance
- August letters from:
 - First Amendment Project for ZEV Alliance
 - Counsel for large-volume manufacturers
 - Individual manufacturers



The California Public Records Act

- "Access to information concerning the conduct of the public's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in the state."
- Some specific exemptions to disclosure



Government Code Section 6254.7

- Subsections (a), (b) and (c): Declare three categories of information to be public records
- Subsection (d): With two exceptions, "trade secrets are not public records under this section."
- Subsection (e): Emission data are public, even if trade secret
- Subsection (f): Data used to calculate emission costs of obtaining emissions offsets are not public records; some data is public after permit issued



Government Code Section 6254.7

• Three issues:

- Is the information "trade secret" as defined?
- Are trade secrets only protected if they fall under the subsections (a), (b) or (c) items declared to be public record?
- If so, is the ZEV credit information covered by subsections (a), (b) or (c)?
- Any exemption is "absolute"



Is it Trade Secret?

- "Any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information"
- "which is not patented,"
- "which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern . . ."



Is it Trade Secret? (cont'd)

- "... who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service having commercial value"
- "and which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it."
- ARB Counsel concludes data are trade secret



Is Trade Secret exemption just for records declared Public?

- Original 1971 enactment
 - Subsection (a) and (b) identify two categories of air pollution records that are public records
 - Original (c): "Trade secrets are not public records <u>under</u> this section."
- Five of the six amendments are consistent with this.



Is Trade Secret exemption just for records declared Public? (cont'd)

- 1981 Amendment:
 - "Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (e) and Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 99150) of Part 65 of the Education Code, trade secrets are not public records under this section."
 - Refers to disclosure requirements for standardized tests



Does ZEV credit data fall under (a)?

- "All information, analyses, plans, or specifications that disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants or other pollution which any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance will produce . . . "
 - Refers to actual emission data or information used to calculate emission data
 - ZEV credits based on certification standard, not actual emissions



Conclusion

- ZEV credit information qualifies as "trade secret"
- But the "trade secret" exception in section
 6254.7(d) doesn't cover this kind of information



Gov. Code Sec. 6254(k) Evidence Code Sec. 1060

- Gov. Code Sec. 6254(k) makes Evidence Code Sec. 1060 privileged trade secrets exempt from disclosure
- Evidence Code Sec. 1060
 - "trade secret" information
 - "if the allowance of the privilege will not tend to conceal a fraud or otherwise work injustice."



- "conceal a fraud or otherwise work injustice."
- Uribe v. Howie case (1971)
 - Monthly pesticide spray reports submitted to county
 Ag commissioner
 - "the trade secret might be protected only if the interests of justice are best served."
 (19 Cal.App.3d at 207)
 - Uribe court finds balance favors disclosure



Comparing Public Interests

Public interest in disclosure

- Need of public to monitor compliance
 - Compare nondisclosure of income tax returns
 - Staff announces all manufacturers have positive credit balances for model-years 2005 and 2006.



Comparing Public Interests (cont'd)

Public interest in disclosure

- Necessary to understand actual impact of various possible amendments
- Example: Gold credit balance may determine whether mfr. can abandon alternative compliance path if requirements tightened
- Board can hear and discuss in closed session



Comparing Public Interests (cont'd)

Public interest in Nondisclosure

- Potential competitive harm to automakers
 - Tips off competitors to compliance plans
 - Affects bargaining positions in credit transactions
 - How would universal disclosure affect?



Comparing Public Interests (cont'd)

Public interest in Nondisclosure

- Staff relies heavily on information provided by mfrs confidentially
- Potential for disclosure could eliminate the sharing of key data to detriment of rule development



Comparing Public Interests (cont'd) Role of Board

- Strong competing public interests
- Board has leading policy role
- Appropriate for Board to make balancing decision



Summary

- ZEV credit information is trade secret but is not exempt absolutely from disclosure
- Under Evidence Code trade secret privilege:
 - Disclose if withholding would work injustice
 - Strong public interests both ways
 - Board should appropriately balance the interests

